The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,621. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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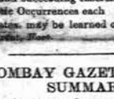
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1259 Tons, W. BROUGHTON FRYER, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR LONDON.

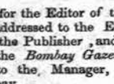
(To sail early in January 1864.)

MESSRS. SOMES, favorite Ship "STAR OF INDIA." A 114 years, 1045 Tons register, H. MORRIS, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

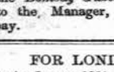


MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH' Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experience Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

22nd September 1863.

FOR HAVRE WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

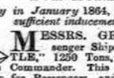


THE new splendid French ship "DUC DE MALAKOFF," 913 L. T., Captain BOURDASE, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BOURDASE on board, or to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 290 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¼ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, which is equal to that of any vessel afloat. For Passengers, which is equal to that of any vessel afloat. For Passengers, which is equal to that of any vessel afloat. The traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15 7s.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by the Company's Steamers to Southampton at charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

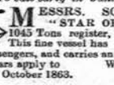
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SCREW STEAM SHIP MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4 P. M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Budmakerghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

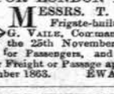
N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (800 Tons, and 150 H. P.) Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, and 160 H. P., Captain COOKSEE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO for Kurrachee, Muscat, Gundel, Bushire and Bussorah, on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Last Shipping day 8th November.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

HOLDERS OF BILLS OF LADING per Ship *Duc de Malakoff*, are requested to pay the freight and get their goods landed at once.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

Notices.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

કિલ્લા પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th ,, ,, 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

12th September 1863.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 250 PER SHARE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th November 1863, after which date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over due Calls, and the Share will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, No. 32, Medow Street, Bombay, 29th October 1863.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

THE COMMITTEE of DIRECTORS will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for the period of two years.

2. Conditions of Contract and the Form upon which Tenders will be received can be obtained upon application at the Office.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at this Office by noon of Wednesday the 28th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.

Railway Offices, Byculla, 9th October 1863.

INDUSTRIAL MINES.

Fort William, the 17th August 1863,

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to carry on the Iron Works recently established at Burwai, on the Nurbudda, as a Government undertaking, will be prepared to receive offers from Capitalists desirous of taking up such an enterprise for the sale or lease of the Works.

The annexed Extracts from a Report lately submitted to the Government of India will explain the present condition of the Works and the resources of the neighbouring country.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the Governor General.

J. P. BEADLE, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from a Report by the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, No. 533, dated 11th May 1863.

* * * * I have furnished a block plan of the works which shows the position of all the existing buildings. All of these buildings are finished, with the exception of the Calcining Kiln and the Forge, which are waiting for castings we had calculated upon making at the Works. The expenditure incurred upon them amounted to Rupees 66,194 up to the 1st March last, and I have estimated that their entire cost will amount to Rupees 85,000. I do not anticipate that any other buildings will be required for the manufacture of Bar Iron, unless perhaps the erection of one or two of an inexpensive nature, such as a small Cupola Furnace and a Shed for calcined Ore; an increase in our manufactures will, of course, increase the buildings. I regret I am unable to furnish you with a general plan of the locality of the Works; the Village of Burwai, near which they have been erected, is one of considerable size and importance, it is a British Territory, and is situated two miles north of the Nurbudda, on the main road between Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from which it is only 40 miles distant. Its population amounts to 4,500, and no great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining labour from it for our operations; Bullocks, to any extent are procured there. It is also the residence of the Kamasdar of the District, and the money transactions of the Works are in consequence easily arranged.

I do not know what the value of the machinery is, as it has not been debited to the Works. I have furnished a list of what we have received at Burwai, and Mr. Mainwaring is of opinion that we have sufficient for our present wants.

THE SUPPLY OF ORE.

We obtain Ore from the Mitander Iron Mines, 7 miles east of the Works, and from the Nandia Mines, an old Native working, three miles west of Burwai; both of the Ores have been described from Mr. Mitander's Report in the "Calcutta *Government Gazette* of the 23rd April 1863, and by Dr. Oldham, to whom specimen were forwarded for analysis, in the following extract from his Report :—

"One specimen is a mass of almost pure hematite Iron Ore, evidently a piece of a vein or string of Ore. It is crystalline massive. It yields 62·22 per cent. of Iron, pure hematite would give 70·00 per cent.; the slight admixture in this Ore being chiefly Silica."

"The second specimen is a Breccia made up of broken fragments of Iron Ore and other material cemented by Crystalline Carbonate of Lime. It forms on the whole a very hard, tough, and difficult frangible mass. In such a rock the only fair plan to arrive at an average result, as to its composition, would be to reduce a considerable mass of the rock to powder, thoroughly mix up this, and then take a sample from the mixed product."

This of course we were unable to do satisfactorily, but so far as was possible with a hand specimen it has been done.

A fair sample of the whole mass gives 50·63 per cent. of Iron. Picked from the richer portions it yielded 57·95 per cent. Both these are very rich and valuable ores of Iron, and with proper treatment will yield excellent metal. Unless some care be taken, if the ordinary processes by a *Blast Furnace* be used in the reduction of these, the probability is that the Iron will be *cold short*, but this can be readily prevented.

Dr. Oldham's analysis of these Ores is considered by Mr. Mitander to be too favorable for a working estimate, and his calculations do not allow for more than 43 per cent. of Iron from the Mitanderpore Ore, and 35 per cent. from the Nandia Ore. The specimen which were forwarded to Dr. Oldham were probably richer than the average produce of the Mine.

Note.—The estimated cost of the Ore at the Furnace is Rupees 4 per ton.

FUEL.

The Forest from which the supply of charcoal is obtained extends from Burwai to Chandghur, on the Nurbudda, and northward to the crest of the Vindian range. Of this tract 144 square miles are within an available distance from the Works; 10 square miles of tree jungle on the south of the River are also within the distance we have calculated that we can profitably carry charcoal, we have therefore an area of 154 square miles of Forest.

The principal Trees of the Forests are :—

The Sallee.....	Boswellia Glabra.
,, Mhonee.....	Sterculia Urens.
,, Dawra	
,, Kheir.....	Acacio Catechee.
,, Saghwan	Tectona Grandis.
,, Ungun	Hardwickia Binata.

The two latter are useful Timber trees, and we do not cut them, but from the four others our charcoal is entirely made.

The Sallee is the most common tree, and with the Mhonee yields a soft and indifferent charcoal. The Dawra on the other hand has an excellent charcoal yielding tree, fully equal, Mr. Mitander thinks, to the Beech, that is used in Sweden for this purpose. The Kheir also produces a hard wood, and we intend to use it for the Blast Furnace uncharred.

The yield of charcoal we find to be 35 per cent. of the wood by measurement and 25 per cent. by weight.

In Sweden from 48 to 75 per cent. is obtained by measurement, while by weight there is little difference from us. One hundred cubic feet of Swedish charcoal weighs about 900 lbs., while 100 cubic feet of ours weighs 1,400 lbs. As the consumption of fuel is estimated by measurement, this is an advantage to us, from which we may derive very great benefit; on the other hand, however, the residue of ashes from our charcoal is much greater.

Cutting and carrying the wood and burning it is now undertaken by Contractors at the following rates :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cutting and stacking wood per 100 cubic feet...	0	6	3
Making 100 cubic feet charcoal	3	2	0

The carriage varies with the distance from Burwai. Charcoal brought from the extremity of our Works, 12 miles distant, cost Rupees 3-12-0 per 100 cubic feet for carriage, while from our nearest clearing it is brought for 15 annas: the mean rate therefore is Rupees 2-5-6. From these prices we arrive at the following estimate of the cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
285 cubic feet of wood, at 6 annas 3 pie per 100 cubic feet ..	1	1	9
Cost of making 100 cubic feet of charcoal	3	2	0
Mean rate for carriage to the Works.....	2	5	6
Cost of 100 cubic feet charcoal	6	9	3

FLUX.

A Limestone is obtained within two miles from Burwai, and its cost at the Works is 1¼ Rupees per ton uncalcined.

LIST OF BUILDINGS, &C., AT THE BURWAI IRON WORKS.

1. Superintendent's House and Out-Offices.
2. Engineers ditto ditto.
3. Charcoal Houses, three in number. Two 100 feet by 35 feet, one 75 feet by 35 fee
4. One Calcining and Lime Kiln.
5. One Blast Furnace.
6. One calcining Kiln.
7. Boiler and Blowing Engine House.
8. Casting House, 50 feet by 30 feet.
9. Carpenter's and Smith's Work Shed. 70 feet by 30 feet.
10. Fitting Pattern and Machine Shop, 120 feet by 25 feet.
11. Forges and Steam Hammer, 75 feet by 40 feet.
12. Rolling Mill, 70 feet by 25 feet.
13. Office and Store Room.
14. Two Wells with aqueduct to Furnace.

LIST OF THE MACHINERY.

1 Steam Blowing Engine erected for Blast Furnace.
2 Ditto ditto erected for Forges.
1 Steam Engine for rolling Mill Train.
1 Donkey Pumping Engine for ditto.
1 Steam Hammer.
1 Steam Pumping Engine.
12 Boilers for the above Engines.
1 One ton Crane.
1 Screw-cutting and turning Machine.
1 Planing ditto.
1 Drilling ditto.
2 Punching and shearing ditto.
1 Nasmyth's Blowing Fan.
2 Weighing Machine

Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed our Offices to 11, Rampart Row.

20th October 1863. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Canova*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. WILLIAM NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1863. Agents ship *Canova*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Japanese*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.
SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W H Co.	1/216	Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on November 1st 1863, WILL BE DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, is authorized to sign the name of the Firm from this date. We have opened a branch Firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. ALLARUIA PEER MAHOMED.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a 4th Call of Rs. 20 per Share, falls due on the 1st November next, and that a 5th or last CALL will fall due on the 1st December next, therefore the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof, interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls, are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, without any further delay with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from 8th September 1863, and from the 3rd Call from 8th October instant, in default of which, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd October 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulation 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 500 per Share, will be payable at the registered Office of the Company, or at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., in Bombay, on or before the 1st proximo.

By order of the Directors,
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 10th October 1863.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their Meeting THIS DAY, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on or before the 31st day of October 1863, after which date interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1863.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS of this BANK, held under Section XL of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Foggo, Esq., Cowsajee Jehangeer, Esq., George Inverarity, Esq., Limjee Manockjee, Esq., Hormuzjee Mirchi Muncherjee Sett, Major Haggard, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., F. F. Liddersdale, Esq., Gavin Steel, Esq., Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was unanimously proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously,—"That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner.

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864, inclusive.

That any Proprietor failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Liddersdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting.

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.,—"That a Copy of these Proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., and seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that with reference to the advertisement published notifying the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Directors have resolved that upon all new shares paid up before the 31st December 1863, interest up to that date be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 16th October 1863.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, from the St. James' Theatre, the St. James and Polygraphic Halls, London. And patronised by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. The Princes of Sutherland, Duke of Buccleugh, Duke of Athole, and the nobility and gentry of England.

Appearing by command before the Emperor and Empress of the French at the Palace of the Tuileries.

Will leave Southampton by the mail steamer of the 27th of September for Bombay.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Under the patronage of the Masonic Fraternity of Bombay.

BROTHER E. JAMES MARTINNANT, begs to inform the Musical Public, his kind friends, and more especially the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, that he will give a VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT under the above patronage at the Grant Road Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th October 1863, assisted by a Glee Club, and by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., by the kind permission of Major Combe.

Programme will be issued shortly.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 4	Gallery.....	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be obtained from the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Times of India* Offices, and of Mr. MARTINNART, at the door on the night of the Concert.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Manesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shrieruhna & Co., Auctioneers.

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CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for October, 1863, Contains :—1, English Letters. 2, Strategy. A Lecture by Lieut. Col. the Hon. T. A. Thesiger. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters IV. to IX. 4, Woman's Work in India. 5, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VIII. 6, An Adieu. 7, A Sketch of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army. "The "Black Watch." 8, Distribution of the Bombay Army. 9, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter VII. 10, Modern Civilisation. 11, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs Chapters XXXIV. XXXV. 12, The Bombay Board of Ceasors: Minutes of Meetings in September. 13, Literary and Critical Notices. Dragoon's Teeth; A Tangled Skein; Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand, in 1860-61; Cecil Beaumont. 14, Military Summary for August. 15, Literary Announcements in August. 16, Home Politics and Literature.—August. 17, Indian Retrospect.—September. 18, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for September.

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(PRICES CURRENT (24th Oct. 1863.)

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Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 10 to 6	11
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Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 25	Glasgow	Taylor	London 17 June.
26	Shah Jehan	Herit	Calcutta 25 Aug.
	Futtahool Aziz	Monte	Calcutta 29 Aug.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Shah Jehan*, from Calcutta.—Spoke the *Sir J. Mandeville*, 25th September, Lat. 7·25 Long. 93·20.

Per Ship *Futtahool Aziz*, from Calcutta.—On the 21st current saw in to the South-East quadrant of a Cyclone Lat. 12-35 N., Long 68-42 East blowing a hard gale from North-West to South-West C. S. for about 24 hours run to South-East to avoid getting into the vortex.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.
Ship *Sarah Sands*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Amanatool Curim*, for Kayalpatton and Tootecorin.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—100 bales coir yarn, 250 cwt., V. Ramchunder and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, 66 corges, Mahomedally Cumroodin.

Chapman.—8 cases sundries, Crossley and Co.; 304 bales senna leaves, 105 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., B. V. Khan Momud.

For Liverpool.

Salsette.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Vittuldass Courjee; 300 bales cotton 1,050 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Lord Palmerston.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Gaculdass Lilladhur.

Lancastrian.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Merwanjee Neserwanjee; 1 case carpenter's tool, Lyon Brothers and Co.

Joshua.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Odha Nanjee.

Aaron Brown.—68 bales cotton, 238 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Bates Family.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Vittuldass Courjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.

Sara Sands.—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Kessersing Doongersidass; 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Juvarechund Dewjee.

Elephalet Greely.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Kessowjee Madhowjee; 500 bundles country gall, 250 cwt., Narronjee Odhowjee; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Pragjee Damoder.

Minihaha.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramcrustna Sozha & Co.

Maharatta.—250 bales cotton, 925 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

Flying Venus.—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Rustonjee Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Narsidass; 68 bales cotton, 238 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Morajee Gurondass; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Varesy Ludha; 72 bags surseeceed, 108 cwt. Juvarcelall Woomeasunker; 300 bags gingillyseed, 450 cwt.; 212 bundles amba hulud, 106 cwt., Dewjee Muckaay.

Sumarlee.—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Goculnath Sayvackanath.

Missouri.—Loose buffaloe horns, 50 cwt.; loose cow horns, 75 cwt., Momud Natha.

Annot Lyle.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 1,000 bundles surseeceed, 500 cwt., Rowehund Amoolock.

Indus.—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Dyall Hirjee.

Oriental.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dhunjee Thackersy; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Naronjee Mowjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Eurocly don.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Cullianjee Nanjee; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Damodhur Treecomjee.

Merchant Prince.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Naronjee Virjee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Samjee Heerjee; 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Vusunjee Veerjee; 450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Cupoorchund Khimjee.

Lady Havelock.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., F. Chambers.

Tythonus.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

Helen Scott.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Peru.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Megjee.

Orissa.—493 bales 1,725½ cwt., Mooljee Hurry; 480 bales cotton, 1,680 cwt., Permanund Persotum.

For Havre.

Naval Brigade.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemrae and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

Mauritius.—117 packages coffee, 146¼ cwt., Soondardass Mooljee; 100 packages surseeced 146¼ cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 case China tea, 60 lbs., Shaik Mommud Abdool Latiff; 1 case piece goods, 36 pieces, Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lotiff; 4 bundles silk, 232 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hoosen Bubanee.

For Galle

Steamer *Orissa.*—2 packages furnitures. The Chartered Mercantile Bank.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 case sample of cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 case blood stones, 1 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.; 1 chest Cashmere shawls, 44 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchuud.

For Penang.

Steamer *Orissia.*—1 box E. false pearls, Lallbhoy Maneckchund.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—82 chests, M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 56 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 1 box real pearls, Hajee Abdoola Noor momud; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. Maneckjee Nesserwanjee; 13 chests M. opium, 138 lbs. each, F. Eduljee; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy and Co.; 23 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee; 29 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—49 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsee Poonja; 94 bundles hoopiate, 30 cwt.; 4 boxes ghee, 5¼ cwt., Lalljee Dossa; 44 bundles sharkfins, 13½ cwt.; 2 bundles fishmaws, Govabhoy Samjee; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peesbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 15 bundles fishmaws, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Asoobhoy Gangjee; 14 bundles fishmaws, 4¼ cwt.; 33 bundles sharkfins, 10 cwt., Somjeebhoy Visram 30 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pechowjee and Co.; 6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 23 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 46 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Pemabhoy Hemchund; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Allodinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 13 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolraz Sunganey.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—20 Chests, M. Opium. 140 lbs., each, Pemabhoy Hemchund.

Steamer *Orissa.*—29 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juguunath Ramjees; 21 chests M. Opium, each, Bomanjee Eduljee; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 las. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses,

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of October 16, announced the arrival of the *Goethe*, Jones, from Cardiff 23rd May.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Neale, Captain W. A. 3rd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Hoseason, Major H., Brigade Major Hyderabad Contingent, an leave, from Poona.
Miles, Captain J., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 26.

Mennell, Lieut. J. B., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Durham, Surgeon Major A., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 26TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. With reference to Garrison Orders para 2nd of the 19th instant, the Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment will be pleased to send the undermentioned men to Kirkee by this day's train :—

Gunner Sutherland, 21st Royal Artillery, Shoeing Smith
,, Cox, 18th Royal Artillery.

2. The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, until the departure of the steamers to their respective destination :—

Corporal Ahern to Kurrachee.
Gunner Chambers to Hyderabad and Sinde.
Gunner Sharpe to Baroda.
Brmbardieo Hucklesley.
Gunner Cameron one woman and one child.
Farrier Smith Carrigan to Belgaum via Vingorla.

Embarkation returns for the party for Vingorla to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General immediately.

3. A salute of 19 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-morrow at sunrise on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

4. In accordance with Section 44 para 808, page 105, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Regulations, the undermentioned Officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation :—

Lieut. R. D. Anstruther, 106th Regiment.

5. The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and 2 Privates to-morrow at 6 A.M. to the House of Correction, Byculla to receive charge of Private W. Draycott, 95th Foot, and Private H. Sweeny, 33rd Regiment on their discharge therefrom.

Embarkation returns for Kurrachee by the next steamers to be sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General for Private Draycott, 95th Foot, accordingly Private Sweeny, 33rd will be sent to rejoin his Regiment at Poona by the evening train on Wednesday next the 28th instant.

6. The European Garrison Court Martial of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I, is President, is dissolved.

With reference to Garrison Orders para 2nd dated 16th September last prevision having been made for the Guard to the Bombay Bank on the premises the same will be removed from the Brigade Majors office this evening.

This Guard will in future consist of one Naique, and 9 Privates and will mount that strength accordingly—night Picket will however be required as a re-inforcement.

The Naique hitherto furnished in charge of the orderlies to the Brigade Major will again be required and furnished by the 18th N. I., and will take over charge of the Brigade Major's office from the Naige of the Guard this Evening at Sundown one of the orderlies will as usual sleep on the premises carrying with him his Arms and accoutrement.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 24th October 1863.

Dated 17th August 1863.—By Lieut. Colonel Prieg Commanding 6th Dragoons appointing the following Officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership until the arrival of Paymaster Gosset until further orders :—

Captains G. M. Billington, R. J. Garnett, and F. A. Weatherley.

Captain Garnett performing the duties of Acting Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Dated 21st September 1863.—By the same Officer appointing the following Officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership until the arrival of Paymaster Gossett or until further orders :—

Captains G. M. Billington, T. A. Weatherly, and J. Evans.

Captain Weatherly performing the duties of Acting Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Ensign I. F. Willoughby General List attached to the 24th Regiment N. I., is appointed paid doing duty officer 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and is directed to join forthwith.

Lieut. H. L. Greenfield and Ensign W. F. Hume the General List attached to the 14th and 10th Regiment N. I., respectively are transferred to do duty with the 11th Regiment N. I., and are directed to join without delay by Rail and Steamer at the public expense.

Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton of the 7th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the command of the 3rd company Sappers and Miners at Carwar, and is directed to join.

Lieut. Fulton will be entitled to travel by Rail and Steamer at the Public expense.

Lieut. H. C. Marse of the 8th Regiment N. I., is appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 9th Regiment N. I., and is directed to join.

Lieut. T. E. Strong of the 3rd Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of that corps at Tenna vice Evans whose services have been applied for by the Government of India.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence 106th Foot, Lieut. R. D. Anstruther, from 12th October to 20th November 1863 to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. No, 855 14th October 1863 :—

1st Regiment N. I.—Captain G. W. Hanson from 5th November to 4th December 1863, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe on private affairs under the New Furlough Regulations.

11th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. Colonel R. Travers from 8th October to 7th November 1863, to proceed to Mount Aboo on medical certificate, this cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. No. 705 28th August 1863.

Medical Establishment.—Surgeon Major T. B. Larkins from 19th to 31st October 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Oct.* 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 15TH OCTOBER 1863.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

FINANCIAL.—No. 142.

INDIA OFFICE, London, 15th August 1863.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

"MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your Public Letter dated the 6th June last, No. 32, reporting your decision on an application from Sir F. B. Outram for the grant of an Invalid Pension of £150 per annum, to which he considered himself entitled as a Civil Servant of more than five and under ten years' service.

2. "You refused this application on the ground that my Financial Despatch of the 25th November last, No. 193, did not appear to alter the interpretation hitherto put on the word "Service," under which one year's sick leave only is allowed to be reckoned in qualification for pension, and therefore that Sir F. Outram is not entitled to a pension.

3. "By the Despatch in question the period of twenty-five years' service, and twenty-two years' residence on sick leave, was required as a qualification for the full Annuity; but in the cases of Civilians who might be compelled, by the state of their health, to retire at an earlier period, service and not residence is to be calculated in deciding on their claims to Invalid Pensions.

4. "Sir F. B. Outram has accordingly been instructed to apply again to your Government for an Invalid Pension, to which he will be entitled from the 5th February last, the date on which his resignation of the Service was accepted.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD."

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th October 1863.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Colonel A. Broome resumed charge of his duties as Officiating Chief of the Military Finance Department on the 9th instant.

The 16th October 1863.

In continuation of the Notification No. 1759, dated 28th April last, the following Approximate Statement of Receipts from Income Tax and the sale of Stamps from February to April 1863 is published for general information :—

	Income Tax Collections.	Stamps Collections.	Stamp Receipts. in 1858-59.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Government of India	3,79,611	.....	40,667
Bengal	14,77,937	15,19,109	7,64,927
N. W. Provinces	7,19,491	5,65,586	3,38,737
Punjab	2,42,639	2,47,039	1,08,977
Central Provinces	60,771	89,302	Included under Government of India and N. W. Provinces.
Madras	5,18,682	5,12,324	3,84,924
Deccan	7,388	25,815	Included under Government of India.
Bombay	10,39,955	8,36,211	1,69,752
Total	43,29,176	37,67,446	16,05,614

N. B.—The Stamp Receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shewn in the last Column.

In continuation of Notification No. 4779 dated the 29th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of the previous years is published for general information :—

* According to the present limits of the several Governments	* 1861. August.	1862. August.	* 1863.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	4,32,72,055	5,69,64,038	3,74,46,056
,, Bengal	1,50,91,168	1,84,07,869	1,90,35,626
,, N.W. Provinces	2,35,63,163	3,01,85,020	3,04,36,549
,, Punjab	1,18,23,786	1,27,15,988	1,04,38,574
,, Bombay	3,61,51,509	3,02,83,679	2,29,34,914
,, Central Provinces	57,30,411	55,32,754	50,41,122
,, Deccan	19,52,439	16,24,632	29,08,638
,, Madras	1,85,25,227	2,65,08,687	2,88,84,357
Total	15,52,09,758	18,22,22,667	15,71,25,83,6

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 6 G., dated the 29th August 1862, sanctioning a classification of the appointments in the General Department of Account in substitution of the arrangement introdduced by Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

Read again the Financial Resolution N. 3290, dated the 25th July 1863, sanctioning one set of Rules for the grant of deputation allowance to the classified Officers of the Financial Department without distinction of the service to which they belong.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the Financial resolution of the 29th August 1862, the distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service in the Financial Department was abolished, and that under the Financial Resolution of 25th July 1863 all the Officers of the Department were placed, in respect to deputation allowance under one set of Rules based on those for the Covenanted Civil Service.

In respect, however, to travelling allowance two sets of Rules are still in operation in the Financial Department, one applicable to the Covenanted and the other to the Uncovenanted Officers; but as the latter equally with the former are required in the Finance Department to travel from one Presidency to another, thereby incurring heavy transit expenses for which the inferior rates of travelling allowance for Uncovenanted Officers are inadequate; the superior rates for Covenanted Officers will be given in lieu in future under the ordinary Rules on that head.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazettes* for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the Right Honble the Secretary of State for information.

E. H. LUSHINGTON, Secy to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October 1863.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish, for general information, extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 301, dated 24th Aug. last. Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4.

PARA. 1.—"In reply to the question submitted in your Lordship's letter dated 30th May last, No. 23 A. I have to inform you that an Officer holding the rank of Brigadier would not, under the Regulations of the British Army, command an Officer in the same Brigade holding Her Majesty's Commission of a prior date; and I am informed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that your Lordship rightly interprets the 'Queen's Regulations,' under which it is ruled that, although Brigadiers-General rank with each other according to the date of their Commissions as Colonels, they exercise command over all Colonels whatsoever who do not hold the rank of Brigadier-General.

2. "It appeared to me, with the view of extending, as widely as possible the sphere of selection for the command of Brigades, that the recommendation of your Lordship and the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the rank of Brigadier-General should be conferred upon Officers appointed to such commands, should be carried out; and I suggested to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that this course should be adopted.

3. "His Royal Highness has expressed his concurrence in this suggestion.

4. "In conveying to you the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the above proposal I wish it to be distinctly understood that no addit ional expense is to be occasioned by the arrangement."

In accordance with the foregoing authority the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to confer the rank of Brigadier-General upon the undermentioned Officers while in command of Brigades on the Bengal Establishment with effect from this date :—

Brigadier W. P. G. Haly, C. B., Her Majesty's 38th Foot.
Brigadier D. Rainier, Her Majesty's 98th Foot.
Brigadier E. A. Holdich, C. B., Her Majesty's 29th Foot.
Brigadier J. Welchman, C. B., Bengal Infantry,
Brigadier A. C. Errington, Her Majesty's 51st Foot
Brigadier Lord Mark Keer, C. B., Her Majesty's 18th Foot.
Brigadier A. Tucker, C. B., Bengal Calvalry.
Brigadier P. Harris, Bengal Infantry.
Brigadier J. Travers, V. C., Bengal Infantry.
Brigadier P. Hill, C., B., Rifle Brigade.
Brigadier J. D. Macpherson, C. B., Bengal Infantry.
Brigadier H. Tombs, C. B., V. C., Royal Artillery.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay are requested to confer similar rank, with effect from this date, upon all Brigadiers serving on the Establishment of those Presidencies.

Letter to the Editor.

BOMBAY JUSTICES' JUSTICE, IN THE MATTER OF DRUNKEN SAILORS.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to occupy a portion of your valuable space, with a few observations on a case recently heard at the Police Court here :—

On Friday last a seaman on board a vessel now in harbour—the hero of a former case heard in the same Court—got drunk and incapable of attending to his work of heaving cotton on board; the chief officer seeing the state he was in, and also that he was interfering with, and delaying the work on board, ordered him to go forward, when instead of doing so, he came on the quarter-deck to where the chief officer was keeping account of the cargo coming in, and commenced using most insolent and abusive language to him; now, as we are not all blessed with the patience of Job, it might naturally be expected that the chief officer would have knocked him down, but he only took him by the arm and led him forward, when the fellow "squared" off at him, and tried to strike him; the second officer then coming up, the man made a blow at him, but, being drunk, missed his aim, and immediately afterwards the police was sent for, and took the man on shore.

Now, from the above simple statement, any one would think that the chief officer was *perfectly justified* in doing what *he* did, but it seems that, according to *Bombay law*, as set forth in the decision, *the man was perfectly justified in attempting to strike his superiors.* Criticism is unnecessary.

The master of the ship is also in the presence of the Magistrate, designated a "rascal." He is *not* one *at present*, but I have no doubt, a few voyages to Bombay will fully qualify him for the title.—I am, Sir, your's &c.

A MASTER MARINER.

Bombay Harbour, 26th Oct. 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Parneah, on the 11th October, the wife of C. A. Shilling, ford, Esq., of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 15th October, the wife of Henr-Carrick, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. Railway, of a son.

At Raipore, Central Provinces, on the 3rd October, the wife of Major Hodson, 7th Regt. M. N. Lt. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Mission Chapel Poona, on Saturday the 24th October, by the Revd. J. Mitchell, Allen Gibson, Esq., G. I. P. Railway, Lanowlee, to Mrs. Ann Nelson, widow of the late Horatio Nelson, Esq, Contractor of Bombay.—No Cards sent.

At the Old Church, Calcutta, on the 15th October, by the Revd. D. M. C. Walters, John Moore, Esq., to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late J. R. Alexander, Esq., of Penang.

At St. Helena, Mussoorie, on the 16th October, the wife of W. Wynyard, Esq., C.S., of a son.

At Azimgurh, on the 15th instant, the wife of R. J. Young, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

At Fyzabad, on the 30th September, the wife of Mr. Edwin Stuart, of a son.

DEATH.

At Madras, on the 12th October, Mr. T. Satoor, aged 26 years and 11 months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

Via Marseilles.		Via Southampton.	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8		Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,,	0 8 0
" 2 ,,	,, 1 0 8	,,	1 0 0
" 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,,	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR COLOMBO.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

MAILS FOR RUTNAGHERRY.

The Mails for Rutnaghrery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar (late Sudasheweghur), Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, per Steamer *Malvrgy*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, *Penang*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must te so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 19TH TO THE 25TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volts No. 7) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	0 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	P.M.	6 A.M.	P.M.		
Oct. 19	29.817	29.719	77.6	90.4	74.6	80.0	None.	None.
,, 20	29.774	29.614	80.4	91.0	72.0	76.0	+ 16	,,
,, 21	29.784	29.719	81.4	90.6	74.0	78.0	out	1.36
,, 22	29.875	29.752	77.0	86.3	75.0	78.0	None.	None.
,, 23	29.889	29.785	77.1	84.7	74.2	77.0	+ 6	,,
,, 24	29.889	29.781	77.0	86.4	75.0	78.4	+ 2	,,
,, 25			Sunday.					

Oct. 19.—Partially clouded, with cirri, lunar halo and dew
,, 20.—Cumuli afternoon in E. hor; cirri, and cirro cumuli scattered about; lightening in E. hor. at night.
,, 21.—Stormy weather; lightning, thunder, and rain
,, 22.—Ditto ditto; a few drops of rain
,, 23.—Partially clouded with cirri; cirro cumuli and nimbi; lightning at night.
,, 24.—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 17
AGRA	Oct. 10	LAHORE	Oct. 17
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 23	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 21
BANGALORE	Oct. 20	MALTA	Sept. 24
CHINA	Oct. 10	MERRUT	Oct. 16
CALCUTTA	Oct. 17	OUDH	Oct. 17
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 17	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE	Sept. 20

its gross area. If, on completion of the survey, it shall appear that the area of the lot applied for exceeds the prescribed maximum, the excess shall be excluded.

Note.—The portion of this Rule within brackets and the connected provisions of Rule 6 have been temporarily suspended in the Districts of Assam, Cachar, Sulnet, and Darjeeling, the whole area remaining hypothecated for any deficiency in the price paid which may appear on the completion of survey.

4. Applications for the purchase of Waste Land shall be made to the Collector of the District, and every application shall contain the following particulars :—

1st.—The estimated area of the land applied for.

2nd.—The situation of the land and its boundaries as accurately as can be ascertained.

Applications shall immediately be entered in a Register. (Revenue Form No. 35.)

5 If the Collector be satisfied that the land applied for is available for purchase, and within the conditions prescribed in Rules 2 and 3 and if it have been previously surveyed and demarcated, he shall advertise the lot for sale on a given day at an upset price of not less than two Rupees eight annas an acre on the whole area. The advertisement shall be published in the Collector's Office, in the Court of the Principal Judicial Officer of the District, and at the Moonsiff's Court (if there be one) and Police Station within the limits of which the lands are situate. An advertisement shall also be published in the *Government Gazette* in the Form A. A sum of sixteen Rupees to cover all estimated expenses connected with advertising shall be paid by the applicant in advance at the time of application.*

6. If the Collecter be satisfied as above, and if the land have not been surveyed, he shall cause it to be surveyed and its boundaries demarcated, the estimated cost of such survey and demarcation being first deposited by the applicant. The sum to be deposited for survey, &c., will be calculated at the rate of six annas an acre for grants estimed at less than 1,000 acres in area, and at the rate of four annas for larger grants. The sums so calculated will be taken in full payment of the expence of actually surveying the lands; but the cost of clearing the boundaries, which will be estimated by the Collector, is to be deposited in addition to the survey expenses calculated as above. On the completion of the survey the advertisement of sale shall be published as above.

7. The day of sale under Section I., Act XXIII. of 1863, must not be less than three months after the issue of the notice. Collectors will on no account, except under special instructions from the Board, fix a later date than the first monthly sale day after the expiration of the third month from the issue of the notice. Sales shall be held on the 2nd of each month, or on the first day after that date on which the Collector's Office may be open, unless the Collector shall, with the sanction of the Commissioner, for special reasons, fix a later date in the month; when for any reason, a sale is deferred from the date originally fixd in the advertisements, notice of the date to which it is deferred will be given by an advertisement at the Collector's Office. If the day to which the sale is postponed be more than fifteen days after the date originally fixed, the date to which it is deferred shall be published in the manner prescribed be Rule 5, for the original notification of the day of sale. In this case all expenses of advertisement shall be borne by the Government. The cost of survey and advertisement will be payable by the highest bidder in addition to the upset price. Immediately on the conclusion of the sale the highest bidder (if he be not the original applicant) shall deposit a sum equal to four annas an acre on the whole area of the lot. In default of immediate payment of this deposit the Collector may at once re-sell the lot. If he think it necessary he may refuse to recognize any bid which is not supported by the deposit of the amount required by this Rule. Immediately a sale is made it shall be entered in a Register (Revenue Form No. 39.)

8 If before the day of sale no claim to proprietary or occupative right in the land be preferred the lot shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price, or to the applicant at the upset price if there be no higher bid. No claim or plea of claims to proprietary right in the land is one which if well founded will of itself operate to stay a sale. Claims of occupancy or user, if proved, may be met, and will probably, in most cases be met by selling the land subject to condition or reservation. But if objections be taken to the sale on the ground that it will interfere with the due exercise of such occupancy or user the question whether such objection ought to operate as a bar to a sale subject to condition or reservation is a question for the Collector to decide under Section IV. of the Act. Collectors however in deciding such questions should take care that no unnecessary obstruction is thrown in the way of the free disposal of Waste Lands, having regard to the State's right that no such objection be allowed to stop a sale unless it be clearly shewn that the interests of the objectors will be materially and injuriously affected by the transfer of the land from the Government to a private purchaser. Collectors should also endeavour to facilitate the compromise between intending purchasers and objectors of this class. The Collector will be careful, at the time of selling, to make known the rights subject to which the lot is sold, and also that the Government reserve the right of using all streams and canals for public traffic, for which purpose a tow-path, twenty feet in width, will be reserved on each side of each stream and canal, as defined in the Forms of Deeds of Transfer referred to in Rule 9.

9. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase money, and of all expenses of survey, demarcation, advertisement, and sale, the purchaser shall receive a Deed signed by the Collector conveying to him the lot, in full hereditary and transferable proprietary right, free for ever, from all demand on account of land revenue, but subject, nevertheless, to all general taxes and local rates imposed by law, and to any other claim, whether of the Government or otherwise, that may have been or may hereafter be established in any Court of competent jurisdiction. Forms of Deeds will be found in the Appendix as follows :—

Form D.—For sale of Waste Lands where the consideration is paid in full at the time.

Form E.—To be endorsed on Form D., where the grant is made before survey and the whole of the estimated purchase money is paid at once.

Form F.—To be endorsed on Form D., where the land has been surveyed before grant, but the whole purchase money is not paid at the time of sale.

Form G.—To be endorsed on Form D., where the grant is made before survey, and where the whole purchase money is not paid at once.

Form H.—For redemption of land revenue.

Form I.—To be endorsed on Form H., where the whole commutation money is not paid at once.

10. If before the day of sale a claim to proprietary or occupative right in any part of the land be preferred, the Collector shall proceed as directed in Sections II, III., and V., Act XXII. of 1863. In Non-Regulation Districts, where the duties of Judge as well as Collector are vested in the Deputy Commissioner. It will generally be convenient that the preliminary enquiry be carried on by the Assistant Commissioner, vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, as the Deputy Commissioner may subsequently be required to sit as a Judge in the same case in a Court constituted under Section VII.

11. Should the sale have been deferred under Section III. in consequence of an objection having been made, and should such objection be eventually over-ruled, either by an order of the Revenue Authorities which has become final under Section V., or by a decision of the Special Court, the Collector shall issue a second Notification of sale in the annexed Form B. This Notification shall be issued in the manner prescribed for the first notice by Rule 5 above at the expense of the applicant. A Form of notice C. is annexed, intimating to a claimant or objector, as required by Section V. of the Act, that his claim or objection has been rejected by the Collector.

12. If the Collector shall consider the claim or objection to be established, and that the sale or other disposition of land should not take place, he shall stop the sale or other disposition of land as directed in Section IV. of the Act. If the application for purchase of the land be rejected, the amount deposited as cost of survey will be forfeited.

13. If the land be purchased by any person other than the applicant the estimated cost of survey deposited by the applicant shall be returned to him.

14. On being put in possession of the lot the purchaser shall be bound to erect as many substantial permanent boundary marks in such a manner and within such given time as the Collector may think necessary. If the purchaser neglect to do so, the Collector may have it done and recover the cost by sale of the lot under the Rules in force at the time being for the sale of estates on account of arrears of revenue due from other estates.

15. The purchaser may, if he choose, pay the whole of the purchase money when the lot is sold or the Deed delivered to him. Or if he choose, he may pay a portion, not being less than ten per cent at the time of sale, and the remainder in instalments as any future time, not being more than ten years from the date of sale. In the latter case simple interest, at the rate of 10 per cent a year, will be charged on the unpaid portion of the purchase money; and the whole lot will remain hypothecated as security for the full discharge of the amount, including principal and interest, and be liable to sale by order of the Collector if the said amount, be not paid within the stipulated period.

16. The interest due for any year or part of a year under this Rule shall be payable on or before the 15th of May, and if the amount be not paid on that date the Collecter may realize the amount by sale of the lot under the Rules in force at the time being for the sale of estates on account of arrears of revenue due from other estates. Any balance of the purchase money which may not have been paid up before the 15th of May of the tenth year following that of the sale may be realized in the same manner as an arrear of interest outstanding on that date. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied, in the first instance, to the payment of the costs of sale, and to the satisfaction of the demand of Government. The surplus shall be payable to the late registered proprietor, or proprietors, on their joint receipt.

16. If the purchaser fails to pay ono-tenth of the purchase money and all other expenses within three months from the day of sale the lot will be put up to sale again on the same conditions as before and sold at the risk of the first purchaser, whose deposit will also be forfeited.

18. The Collector will receive no claim on the whole area of the lot without any deduction on any account whatever. Ordinarily the upset price will be two rupees eight annas an acre, but, in special cases, the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may put a higher upset price on any lot, provided that the upset price of available Waste Lands shall in no case exceed ten rupees an acre.

Where the Collector is of opinion that for special reasons a higher upset price than Rs. 2-8 an acre should be put upon the lot, he will, as soon as the application is made, submit a report for the orders of the Commissioner. From Darjeeling such Reports will be made to the Board considering the upset price to be fixed Collectors will not overlook the value of the trees on the land applied for.

18. If it should, at any time, be found that the same land has been included in more than one lot, it shall be held to belong to the lot first sold, and all subsequent sales shall, as regards such land, become null and void. In the event of any dispute regarding the boundary of two or more adjoiniug lots the Collector may, on the application of any one of the parties, re-adjust the boundaries of the lots, and his decision shall be final. The price paid by any subsequent purchaser land, thus excluded from his lot will be refunded to him with simple interest at 10 per cent.

The sum to be refunded will be calculated on the average price paid per acre, excluding the cost of survey and advertisement.

19. All grants of Waste Land already made for a term of years under previously existing Rules in which no right of occupancy or proprietorship exists, except that of the grantee or those deriving from him, will be treated for the purposes of this Rule as if the land were permanently settled: and the grantees or the representatives may redeem the future land revenue of such grants, or of any compact part of them, in perpetuity, for an amount equal to the present value of all future stipulated annual payments calculated at 5 per cent. interest, provided the land amount is not less than two rupees eight annas an acre on the whole area of which the revenue is redeemed. Tables for use in commuting existing Sunderbuns, Assam, and Cachar Grants to rent-free tenures will be found in the Appendix marked (K). The grants are treated as if they were permanently settled at the highest specified annual rate payable under the stipulations of the lease under which they are given, in the Sunderbuns at 2 annas a beegha, and in Assam and Cachar at 6 annas an acre. The Tables shew the actual sum payable in any year of the currency of a grant in order to redeem all future payments and to convert the grant into an absolutely rent-free tenure. The sum payable will be the same, whether the commutation be made early or late in a given year of the currency of a lease, that is, asuming a lease to have been given on the 1st of March, the amount payable for redemption will be the same, whether the commutation be made on the 1st of March of any given year or on the 28th of February of the following year, or at any intermediate date. It will be at the option of grantees to pay the full amount due on the commutation at once, or in instalments under the conditions given in Rule 15. The permission to redeem accorded by these Rules does not in any way affect the obligation of the grantees to fulfil up to the date of commutation, the conditions on which grants of land in the Sunderbuns, or in Assam and Cachar, have been made under the old Rules. Before a grantee can establish a right to redeem future payments of revenue of the whole or any part of his grant he is bound to shew that he has complied with the conditions on which the grant was made by having cleared the required proportion of the lands comprised in it. Local Officers are therefore not authorized to allow commutations, except in cases in which it has been ascertained that the full area required had been cleared up to the period when the lot was last subject to inspection under the terms of the lease. The Board are however, vested with a discretion to shew consideration to grantees who may have been prevented from clearing their lots by circumstances beyond their control, or by difficulties which could not be foreseen by them; and they will be prepared, on the Reports of local Officers, to waive the strict fulfilment of the conditions of the grant where the circumstances are such as would have induced them, under the old Rules, to abstain from enforcing the penalty either by total or by partial resumption.

20. All sales of Waste Land and all redemptions made under these Rules in each Division will be reported immediately to the Board of Revenue in the form of an extract from Register No. 39 (Revenue Registers), but no sale of Waste Lands once made by a Collector in conformity with these Rules will be disturbed by any higher Executive Authority.

21. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of fuel for firewood near towns and stations, of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like, and of land required for other special purposes are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of the Government. Lists of some of these lands have been published in the *Gazette*

Until the list of lands to be reserved in a District be published the Collector will reserve *all* forest lands, that is lands on which valuable timber is growing.

22. In Darjeeling and Cachar the Superintendents in Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the Sontal Pergunnahs, the Deputy Commissioners, and in the Sunderbuns, the Commissioner will perform the duties of Collectors under these Rules.

23. Waste Lands shall not be granted, and the redemption of land revenue as shewn upon such lands already granted shall not be permitted except in accordance with these Rules.

* All sums received for advertisement expences under this Rule are to be credited in account in a separate entry as "Waste Land Advertisement Expences," under "XV Miscellaneous and all expenditure for local advertisement, &c is to be included in the Office Contingent Bill, and, when passed, debited in a separate entry with the same titled under 8, IX. Local Officers will not remit the cost of advertising in the *Government Gazette* to the Printer as arrangement have been made for paying this charge in Calcutta.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE NATIVE TOWN AND FORT OF BOMBAY.

INTRODUCTION.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

III.—SCHEMES ALREADY PROPOSED TO IMPROVE OR ALTER THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

28. From the short time at our disposal, and the peculiar circumstances under which this report has been prepared, we have been unable to make any elaborate research among the records of the old Board of Conservancy on the subject of proposed improvements. But sufficient information is to be derived for the purpose of this paper, from the documents printed with Mr. Berkley's report on the schemes of Dr. Buist and Mr. Perkes. To this pamphlet we shall refer whenever we find it necessary to refer to local records.

29. An experiment was made by a former Superintendent of Repairs on the sewage in the main drain. This was not only a temporary expedient for abating a local nuisance, but involved a principle of general importance.

30. Mr. Conybeare in 1853-54 attempted the application of the liquid sewage as manure, in combination with an arrangement for obtaining an artificial current in the main drain.

The sewage passing down the drain was intercepted by a transverse cut, or catch water drain, and conveyed to filters constructed of sand and a peculiar trappite rock pounded into fragments. From the filters it passed by its own gravity into a reservoir, from whence it was lifted by mechanical means and allowed to flow over the ground to be irrigated.

The site for these works was first near the Grant Road; eventually some distance down the drain, from the Bellasis Road.

31. It was assumed in this design for disposing of the sewage matter, that the benefits of irrigating with the water would readily be recognized by the cultivators; that the operation of the filters would be such as to render the filtered sewage perfectly inodorous; and that the artificial fall produced would have the effect of so far improving the main and branch sewers, as to place the general drainage of the island on a comparatively satisfactory footing.

32. The preliminary experiments, which appear to have been conducted by Mr. Conybeare with great care, but on comparatively small quantities of sewage, gave most satisfactory results. The sewage water issued from the filters quite inodorous, and heavy crops of vegetables, were raised from the irrigated ground.

On the larger scale, however, the sanguine anticipations of Mr. Conybeare were not answered by results.

The irrigation, or rather the system which was at last adopted of allowing the sewage to flow at random over a salt morass,—in itself constituted a nuisance equal in intensity to that arising from the former state of the drain; cultivators did not, in practice, appear to be conscious of any benefits to be derived from liquid manure; while the benefit conferred by the works on the upper drains, was, as ought to have been known from the first, simply nothing at all.

33. The cost of these works being very heavy, and their results quite incommensurable with that expense, they were closed by a Resolution of the Worshipful Bench in 1855 or 1856.

We will only add here, that to apply liquid sewage manure to land, on a *large scale*, without creating a fearful nuisance, has never yet been found possible, nor has such application ever proved commercially profitable except in perhaps one special case, that of Mr. Wicksteed at Leicester.

34. But the first proposal which we can find for making any direct improvement in the discharge from the main drain, emanated from the late Dr. Buist* in the latter part of 1857.

35. The principal of Dr. Buist's design was to substitute an enclosed sewer for the present open main drain below the Bellasis Road; and to accelerate the flow of the sewage through that sewer by making use of a body of salt water to be impounded during a portion of the rise of the tide.

A collateral system of flushing tanks was also indicated as a further means of applying salt water to the periodical flushing of the sewer.†

36. Mr. Berkley, Chief Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in reporting on this scheme, endorsed the principle of using impounded salt water for cleansing the lower part of the main drain, but most judiciously objected to the mode in which Dr. Buist proposed to apply that principle. Dr. Buist's idea was a 15-inch earthenware pipe, his predilection for which is probably to be accounted for by his having, when in England, met with some enthusiastic supporter of the doctrines promulgated by the General Board of Health; in fact the details of his plan were as impracticable as could well be conceived.

Mr. Berkley substituted for this pipe a sewer of masonry, and by very ingenious and well devised arrangements for the regulated admission and use of impounded sea water, along the length of that sewer, and by some modification in the construction of part of the covered main drain, produced perhaps the best possible plan for applying the principle of Dr. Buist. All the details are given in an elaborate report, and set of drawings contained in the pamphlet before referred to.‡

37. But it must not be forgotten that this, the best possible application of Dr. Buist's principle, in the hands of an eminent Engineer, would still only have improved the lower portion of the main drain. It would doubtless have increased the rate of discharge at outfall, and would have slightly lengthened the periods of discharge as compared with those of backwater; but it would most certainly have failed to affect in any way the state of the branch and collateral sewers; and it would have left the discharge at outfall still intermittent. In fact it would only have fulfilled its propose, which was local improvement, and not general drainage.

38. In his report Mr. Berkley expressly states that he has not devised any improved general system of drainage in Bombay§; but in the same paragraph he adds—"I am strongly disposed to believe that the design, as it is represented by the drawings and this report, will be found quite compatible with an improved general system of drainage for the town and suburbs of Bombay." We think it probable that Mr. Berkley intended to express that the improved design was "quite compatible with 'any' improved general system of drainage" which discharged by gravitation, and had Love Grove for its outfall. We feel also quite convinced that Mr. Berkley, if he had specially studied the circumstances of the town, which he expressly stated he had not done, would be the last man to affirm that those conditions formed any part of the best possible design for the drainage of the town and its suburbs.

39. MR. PERKES. The scheme, next in order of time, was submitted to the Municipality in January 1858 by Mr. Perkes. It was also referred to Mr. Berkley for report. We should more properly say that Mr. Perkes submitted two schemes; one for the improvement of the present outfall, the other quoting literally "for an entire new system of sewers such as the peculiar physical features of Bombay demands;"‖ but as the principles involved in both projects are identical, we shall consider the latter, and more extensive of the two, only.

40. Mr. Perkes' plan for establishing an improved system of drainage was by laying in what he terms an "entire new Grand Main Drain Receiving Sewers;" its head to be at or about the Apollo Pier, and sufficiently low to be uncovered at low tide, high water-mark. From this point the sewer was intended to pass straight through the Fort; and, following exactly the line of the present main drain, to have its outfall at the present sluices, with an uniform fall throughout its length of 5 feet to the mile. At the head of the sewer at the Apollo Bunder, sea water was to be admitted every tide for the purpose of flushing through its entire length every 12 hours. All the branch sewers also leading into this main, were to have been so laid in as to receive tidal water at their heads every tide, and they were also to be flushed through in the same manner as the large sewer.

41. The whole of the sewage, flushing water, and in the monsoons, the rainfall, were, on reaching the outfall, to be raised to a height of say 2 feet above extreme high water-mark, and there to discharge by gravitation, through a "cast iron culvert pipe" into the open sea below low water-mark. To raise this enormous body of water, (the total fall being about 32 feet,) Mr. Perkes proposed to use "lifting wheels," by which we presumo, is to be understood the scoop or dash wheel of our own fen districts.¶

42. The foregoing is perhaps the most extraordinary proposition ever yet made public, for the drainage of any town whatever. It was referred to Mr. Berkley, or rather the similar but smaller plan for improving the present main drain was referred to that gentleman, and the necessity for contrasting the respective merits of Mr. Perkes' and Dr. Buist's palliative schemes and an absolute prohibition against entering on any discussion of the main drainage question seems to have prevented Mr. Berkley from offering any very decided opinion on the merits of the larger proposal of Mr. Perkes.**

43. Mr. Berkley does, indeed, justly notice the great extra cost of lifting not only the sewage but the flushing water; and also questions the peculiar advantages attaching, in Mr. Perkes' opinion, to dash wheels for the purpose of raising the sewage.††

44. Nor shall we be any longer go much more deeply into this matter. To provide an arterial sewer with a fall ample, if properly distributed, to enable the sewage flow to acquire such a velocity as would effectually prevent deposit; to keep the outfall of this sewer constantly clear, by elaborate lifting machinery; and then to pass daily along the whole system of sewers—branches, collaterals, and main—large volumes of sea water apparently for the express purpose of being lifted again at the outfall, this seems to us to require stating alone, to ensure its absurdity being perceived.

It also appears to us that to select an outfall for a low level sewer, at such a distance from the centre of drainage area as will necessitate nearly double the lift and quite double the length of sewer, which might be obtained by adopting other outlets, is certainly opposed to every principle of correct Engineering. The plan altogether is vague, without any reasons being given for the arrangements proposed, and does not appear to have been founded on clear ideas of the various conditions of town drainge or to have been produced by the application of any settled printiples.*

45. Indeed the expense alone of Mr. Perkes' design would have been quite conclusive against its adoption. We have made no detailed calculations on the subject, but we are understanding its first cost at £500,000, and the current expenses at £30,000 pounds annually.

46. Mr. Perkes' lift wheels we consider simply a mistake. Wheels are used to a considerable extent in the fen districts, for keeping down land water where the lift is inconsiderable. After the lift exceeds 10 or 12 feet, pumps, so far as our experience goes, are invariably adopted. Mr. Perks' lift at Love Grove would have exceeded 32 feet.

47. COLONEL CRAWFORD. The next project to be noticed is that contained in a letter No. of 185 to the local Government from the late Colonel Crawford of the Engineers.

Colonel Crawford proposed to excavate a trench 20 feet in width, with its sole at extreme low water-mark, directly accross the island from the open sea at Love Grove sluices, to the harbour shore at Chinchpoogly. This trench was to be arched over for its whole length, and where it passed through any soft material was to be lined and paved with masonry.

The special advantage which the Colonel proposed to gain by this arrangement of outfall, was that—owing to a considerable difference between the times of high water at sluices and at Chinchpoogly,—there would be a constant and enormous scouring power exerted in his trench by the passing and repassing of the tidal water from the open sea to the harbour, and vice versâ.

48. This scheme,—which as it is now extant is a mere suggession, and was simply noted down by its lamented author for future consideration—provides, it will be seen, merely a peculiar kind of double outfall, or intercepting sewer. It does not in any way give greater facilities than now exist for the construction of gravitating sewers. Any sewers leading into it would have not their soles at the junction, any higher than the sole of the present main drain, at its outfall; and under the most favourable circum stances, back water would be in them as many hours per tide, as it now is in the main drain.

49. Had the Colonel's anticipations been correct, and had the difference in times of high water in the open sea and the harbour been all that he supposed it, the utmost benefit that could have been derived from the consequent scour would have been the cleansing of the large channel itself. By no practicable means perceptiblo to us, could this scouring power have been applied to the sewers properly so called. But observations in our possession would lead us to suppose that the difference in the time of high water on the opposite sides of the island is, if any thing, barely appreciable. In the month of May last we had simultaneous observations taken at Mahaluxmee, Sonapoor, and the Slaughter House, to obtain the exact time of a spring tide high water, and the three observations coincided within (5) five minutes. We do not insist on the absolute correctness of this conclusion. We are aware that an extensive series of accurate observations must be made before any positive law can be determined, but from constant cursory personal observation of the tides on both sides of the island, we feel convinced that we are not wrong in our opinion as to the very slight difference in the time of high water.

50. Colonel Crawford's proposition was strikingly original, and was conceived by a very able man; but quite apart from its usefulness as a means of improving the sewerage of the town, its expense would, alone, have been sufficient to cause its rejection. The cost of this trench was roughly estimated by Colonel Crawford and Mr. Willcox, some two years ago, at about £200,000, and, for this outlay, no advantage as regards the sewerage would have been obtained over the present arrangements.

51. Mr. Fairbairn. This gentleman was employed by Government in 1858; to take a general system of levels for the whole Island; and on the completion of his work, submitted his views on the main drainage of the town to Government, in a report, the substance of which has been printed for private circulation.

52. As this pamphlet has not been formally published, we are of course precluded from offering our opinions on the merits of the proposal it embodies. We may mention, however, without any breach of courtesy, that the chief feature of Mr. Fairbairn's plan was a low level sewer, with its outfall, and a pumping station, at the south end of the Breach Vellard; that he proposed to apply the sewage as manure; and that an outline only, of his arrangements is given in the pamphlet.

53. Mr. Conybeare, it would appear, had commenced a report on the general subject of the main drainage which was left unfinished on his departure for England, No fragment of the kind is extant on the records of Surveyor's office, and it is to be presumed that the paper is no longer in existence.

The loss of Mr. Conybeare's accurate compilation, logical arrangement, and clear description on this important subject is much to be regretted.

54. The late Mr. Aber, in a lette No. 408 of 1858,* with the existence of which we were only very lately made acquainted, sums up the whole subject very shortly, and to our minds very ably. He recommends an eastern outfall, as being nearer the drainage area, pumping and low level sewers for so much of the town as cannot be efficiently drained by gravitation. In the low level sewers, a rigorous separation of the storm waters from the house drainage.

55. In the consideration of these general principles, as being in a great measure those to which an independent course of investigation had led us, we of course heartily concur.

In was only after having matured the outlines of our own design, and while collecting facts for the first part of this report, that we found Mr. Aber's letter above referred to, in the appendix to his lecture on sanitary science, delivered at the Town Hall in 1858, and further research shows that as early as 1856 he had submitted the principle of eastern outfall to the Bench and Government, and that the latter approved the suggestion.†

56. Our own reasons for having adopted these general principles, as well as the particulars of our design we now proceed to show.

* Berkley's Report, pp. 9—10.
† Letter to Banch of Justices, No. 492 of 1855.

* Mr. Berkley's Report on Dr. Buist's Scheme 1858—Passim.
† Idem p. 11.
‡ Berkley's Report on, &c. pp. 10—21.
§ Report, &c. page 16.
‖ Report, &c., p. 7.
¶ Report, &c. pp. 8—9.
** Report, &c. p. 19.
†† Report, &c. pp. 18—21.

NEWS LETTERS.

BROACH, *Oct.* 24.

The other day, during what are called the *Ghurbas*—a native festival in which the Hindus, both women and men, collect together at night in a circle, and sing around some Cocoanuts, &c. which are heaped up in the centre in a pyramidal form as an oblation to some deity,—four Mussulmans dashed in upon an assembly, and the result was one poor wretch fell a victim to their violence, having had his *Crebrum* fractured.—Immediately on the fall, the perpetrators of the foul deed gave leg bail; but three out of the number have since been apprehended, and are now in durance vile—the poor man was taken to the Hospital, and there breathed his last. *A post mortem* examination disclosed the nature of the injuries he received; and, strange to remark, externally only a slight abrasion of the scalp of the head was visible.

The Horse and Wheel tax is now in force here. The rates are very trifling—too much so indeed; and there is no proper classification, for a common cart is rated similarly to the gharry, shigram, dummy, or whatsoever it may be called, in which the *sahib logue* and *pisa*-wallahs do the elegant. This is not as it should be. By the way, now that the Municipal fund will receive a few additional rupees from this source, it is to be hoped the roads will not be suffered to remain in their present neglected state.

The fall of rain, as guaged, amounts to forty three inches, fifty one cents. There was a slight sprinkle for the two last evenings, accompanied by some distant thunder. The Thermometer within doors ranges up to 89°.

DEBROGHUR, *September* 30.

Debroghur derives its name, not from a fort or *ghurry*, as in Hindoostanee one would conclude, but from a branch of the Burhampooter called Debro, running east and west. In the monsoons it is a rapid stream, but dry some part of the year, so that people can wade over to the old bank station. Proceeding from the west the first object one sees is a range of huts in which a market for fish and vegetables is held; next you come to a barrack-like shed called the *Daccawul puttie*; here are Dacca merchants and shop-keepers. A road going north and south divides the *Kyah puttie* from it, which are also two barrack-like buildings of some 150 feet long each (all thatched). At the end of this is a police *chowkie*: a space of some three to four hundred yards then intervenes, which brings you before the treasury and magazine, and can be used as a *ghurry* in time of need. The only substantial-looking building immediately behind this you observe, is a small church with pretensions to Gothic architecture, with straw roofing, having a cumbrous square tower for a steeple, reminding one of a little man with a big head. A little to the south-west looms the Inundation mound, some two hundred yards distance in a direct line. The Executive Engineer is building a house for himself about midway between the church and burial-ground. Proceeding easterly from the treasury, &c, about a hundred yards, you come to the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry; a thatched long bungalow, next is the Commissioner's house, the best looking in the place, having a fine high plinth or raised flooring. His compound is well laid out. Then a succession of bungalows of planters and military officers all facing the Debro river, terminating with the Eurasian bungalow formerly Colonel Hanning's. The whole length of the station is about three miles, and the breadth about a quarter. Roads, perfectly antediluvian. What you may call the best road in Debroghur is that on the banks of the Debro, called the Mall, which the smallest Mofussil station in Bengal would be ashamed to own as a road. The rest of the cross-roads are indications that will become roads some of these fine days. The "when" is a question;—not one metalled, or soorkied. On the north loom before you three distinct hills; one of the height of the Rajmahal; the second that of Parrasnauth; and the third that of Darjeeling. The distance seems to be thirty, forty, and sixty miles respectively, in a direct line. This is a guess, but we may not be very far from it. The hills relieve the eyes from the monotonous jungle by which, barring the Debro creek, we are surrounded.

The inhabitants, of whose extreme laziness and opium-eating such general complaint is made, in reality surpass all that has been written about them. The men general are enaciated, the women plump, and brisk in their walk; but the latter will not work out of doors, and only attend to their domestic affairs. So thinly is this part populated that within a radius of five miles you will not find 2000 inhabitants—men, women, and children.

Assam having been annexed in 1826, immediately after the first Burman war, what has been done for it? Let us see: a howling waste prolific of beasts of prey; the people sunk into the most degraded state of stupefaction; the government hounding them on to destruction by the sale of opium, which you will find vended in every green-grocer's shop. Excuses are put forth that this latter will put a stop to the cultivation of the poppy in Assam, and from the dearness of the rug will induce the Assamees to work. What a salve to conscience! How has this hobby worked? Let us examine. Have we any more labourers in our tea *barrees*, or the Executive Engineer on his works? Look at the incessant influx of imported labourers, which gives the assertion a flat contradiction. On the contrary, what is it doing but decimating the Assamees that are, and stunting the rising generation. The future holds out a blank. The remedies are in the hands of government, and if the Lieutenant Governor would make this his pet province as Lord Dalhousie did Burmah and the Punjab, this howling waste would bloom and be covered with teeming millions. I see no reason it should not be: the climate is superior to Burmah; it is rich in soil and minerals; abounding in the best of timber and coals; gold can be had abundantly in exchange for cloth, beads rum &c. The hills indicate wealth worth the seeking, and what is found is worth the working. A Company starting to work the Joypore colliery will have as large a dividend as any speculation in India. I could guarantee 25 per cent. I tested the coal, and, found it not five per cent. inferior to English coal. Timber can be brought here in Calcutta at less cost than timber from Moulmein. Fancy sassafras being used here for planking, I have a piece before me on the table, which I took up from the carpenter's shop of the D. P. W., which was being used for battening. Can all this incite no emulation to acquire in a (I can't say a new) province that wealth which the old cannot afford. If further information is wanted how to remedy the present state of things, I shall be most happy to afford my views.

One thing I must state, to remove a bugbear which intimidates new settlers and people who would come to settle in Assam—viz., the nature of the climate, allow me to say that it is superior to that of Burmah and Lower Bengal, both Eastern and Southern. There is certainly fever, but the cause can be removed by drainage, and rank vegetation being removed from near dwellings, places: and no other diseases are prevalent; an odd case here and there of dysentery, but not of a dangerous type.—*Englishman, October* 17.

PURNEAH, *October* 14.

"*Dekho, mem sahib, burree phatinga chuttey hai,*" So cried out the servants, and immediately there was a rush from the tiffin table to the "verandah, to see the *phatingas*. Then there was a cry of "Locusts! Locusts!" "My goodness!" "What numbers!" "Did you ever?" and sundry ejaculations of the same kind: when I was induced to take to my heels, inches and follow the ladies. Sure enough there were locusts in vast numbers flying from south-south-west to north-north east. They continued their flight until evening, when they began to descend and occupy the tops of the higher trees. As the "shades of evening" advanced the locusts descended, thinning, however, in numbers, and alighted on the grass. Thus passed the eventful 14th October. Nothing further worthy of note occurred; but I may mention that one young lady, whose anxiety for her peas and cabbages was greater than her love for bonnets and crinoline (for the moment) gave out all the tin boxes in the house, to the *molly* and other servants, to make a "row" within the kitchen garden; she did not omit her bonnet-box, one of Anderson's latest investments: but this was of no avail: the locusts were either deaf to music, or its charms fixed them where they alighted. It was now dark, and nothing remained for the ladies but to talk of the locusts at the dinner table; and such tales were told as would have astonished Munchausen. "Really some of the locusts were as big as sparrows," said one. "Oh yes," said another "some were very large, and looked, when flying, like birds!" A lot were caught by the servants and brought on a place, under an inverted finger-cup. They were very pretty indeed, a dingy red, or bright light-brown bodies, with speckled wings. This morning, the 15th October, number are flying about in all directions. These are unfortunate wayfarers that do not know where to go. The crows, kites and mynahs are devouring them; but it is not easy to catch a healthy locust; such as are numbed by cold, or wet with dew are easily caught and polished off, chiefly by the mynahs: the strong ones fly off and dodge their pursuers well.

It has been asserted that these visits (this being the third) of the locusts to this district are connected with "the road" *par excellence*. An old official tells me that the first visit in such large numbers was years ago when "a road" from the Ganges to Purneah was talked of; the second visit was when "the road" was being digested on paper; and this, the third visit, has been when "the road" is nearly finished," as the official reports of progress say yearly in stereotype. Therefore my friend and myself draw the inference that at the fourth visit, sixteen years hence, "the road" will (perhaps) be finished, when the Bengal government will be able to use the stereotype "nearly finished" for the church at this station. But it is really too bad, the way the Public Works Departments goes on; one would have thought that the privilege of writing R. E. after their names (and they are never omi ted after the signature) would have made the Local Engineer Corps ashamed of their past shortcomings and have urged the officers in the Public Work Department to exertion. It has had no effect, I am sorry to say, but to add two letters to all signatures! Look at any public work of importance that has been projected during the last thirty years, and you will have evidence of the worthlessness of the Public Works Department. Shall I enumerate a few? Nowithstanding that the *Friend of India* butters up the men in power, I must show these up without the butter. Some time ago the *Friend* mentioned the names of Cautley, Dickens, Strachey, and Beadle, as those that left the service for India! What service? One projected and executed out, at double the expense it would otherwise have cost, a canal that is proved to be faulty in every engineering point of view; another suggested some wild theory for irrigating Bengal; the third would be out of place if he were removed from the Secretariat; he is an excellent Secretary, or clerk, at best, so long as he is kept in hand; the fourth—what shall we say of the fourth better than that he is a "good fellow" when out of his uniform! So much for the *Friend's* friends of India! The Grand Trunk Road is a specimen of the way the Public Works Department gets on. For a quarter of a century the road has remained unbridged, to the hindrance of all traffic; but no sooner does the E. I. Railway open at Benares, than the wise men of the Engineers vigorously push on the bridges of the great Dacca, Chittagong, and Barakur road, the Cuttack road, and the Patna and Gyah roads are lamentable instances (or monuments, if mounds of earth few and far between may be so designated) of the uselessness of the new R. E's. Take the latest road, the Darjeeling and Ganges, as an illustration of what I assert. This road was projected long before the Eastern Bengal Railway was thought of, where are no engineering difficulties on the line equal to those on the line of the E. B. Railway; and yet the railway has been completed and is yielding a revenue, while the Ganges and Darjeeling road is "nearly finished," according to official reports, but according to local reports, will never be finished so long as the existing system of non-responsiblity is maintained.

October 15.—"The locusts! The locusts!" again; they are coming in clouds that darken the sun, as if a volume of smoke was passing over the station; but these are smaller locusts than those that passed the day before yesterday, though much larger in numbers. Large numbers are alighting in the station. If this continues, everything green will disappear, they prefer peepul, plum, and bamboo trees; and of course all the young vegetables now sprouting. The course of the locusts has been exactly that of the famous Ganges and Darjeeling road, at bridge over the Coosye, which is in that stage, "nearly finished," in which all public works under "R. E's.", remain for years, (*Vide* progress report of Bengal). The locusts really laughed at the engineering designers and builders.—*Englishman, October* 17.

BENGAL.

THE affairs of Cooch Behar appear to be in any thing but a satisfactory condition, but the Governor-General's Agent who has been deputed to that State will, it is hoped, put matters to rights. The Lieutenant Governor, however, has issued instructions to prepare an historical account of this little Independent Native State and of our relations with it. But as some of the papers and correspondence on the subject are dated so long back as 1802-3, neither originals nor copies are to be found in the records of the Bengal Office. His Honor has, therefore, requested the Government of India to furnish from the Foreign Office all papers relating to this subject, together with a copy of the Treaty.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 16

THE close of the holidays will see a short session of the Imperial Legislature in Calcutta preliminary to its flight to Lahore. Mr. Ellis, C. B. will come up from Madras, and the Bombay Government have made a good selection in sending their Secretary, Mr. H. L. Anderson, as the successor of Mr. C. J. Erskine, now on the High Court bench. Mr. Maine will soon return to Calcutta, and the only question of interest to the general public connected with the Council is—who will represent them at Lahore. Messrs. Cowie's and Fitzwilliam's term of service will expire next January, and we doubt not one will be re-appointed if he thinks it worth his while to return from England, where both are at present. The Viceroy, we understand, finds it very difficult to select successors for both in the North-West. We trust, and have reason to believe, that Rajahs Diukur Rao and Deon

Wanted.

WANTED.—A LEADER OF PSALMODY, for a congregation in Bombay. To a suitable person a liberal salary will be given. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
23rd October 1863.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.
Gospel of Mark in *Modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILKS, in great variety, for Driving, Dinner, and Evening Wear.
Black Glaces and Rich Moire Antiques.
Wedding, Dinner, Carriage, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.
GRENADINE DRESSES.
(*Pure White, Striped, Brocha, or Plain.*)
MUSLIN DRESSES.
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(For the Overland Route.)
Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Also the new Scarlet Gipsy and Abergeldie Cloaks.
New Silk Mantles and Jackets.
GARIBALDIS.
(*New shapes, various materials.*)
Cloaks in every style and novelty for Carriage and Evening Wear.
RIDING HABITS.
RIDING HATS.
(*The Pretty Horsebreaker.*)
BONNETS
(In the latest fashion.)
Trimmed Hats, in all the new shapes. Children's Hats.
Wreaths, Flowers, Head-dresser, &c.
WOOLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Amongst the recent novelties J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to announce;
GIBRALTAR RIB.
(*Especially for Riding Coats.*)
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Fine Saxony Twills, in good shades of Drab, suitable for the Hills. Rs. 42 the Suit.
Large assortment of Fancy Drills.
JUNGLE SUITS. Rs. 20.
Messrs. W. & Co. have always on hand, a large stock of Accoutrements, and Trimmings of every description, necessary to the equipment of Officers in H. M.'s Indian service.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite the inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their
JUNGLE HELMETS
which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil*.
Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.
Cocked Hats, for all grades in the Civil, Military or Political Service.

BOOTS.—LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(*Impervious to rain.*)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8.....per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.
Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.
"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Model Pattern, from which a White Pugaree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*
Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.
"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"
With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet is appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.
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FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
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Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and reason on the facts she is receiving up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to E. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
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Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (Limited,) are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON-GINS, HYDRAULIC and HAND-PRESSES, HORSE OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.
The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hertford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester 12th Dec. 1862

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

QUININE.
MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.
A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,
HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Nawal Brigade*, of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.
They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.
Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.
Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Engravings for Embroideries.
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Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.
Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.
Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.
Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.
The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale
TERMS—*Cash.*
Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

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Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

	in 7 lbs. boxes,	
Flowery Pekoe,		
Souchong	Do.	Do.
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	Do.	Do.
Do. do. Gunpowder and Hyson,		
Do. Orange Pekoe,		
Do. Green Teas.		

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by the TELEGRAPH, comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2⅜ and 2⅝.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, WAX, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Bycalla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetts
	" Red, White, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	" Morelles, or Nine Men's
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Morris
Spring Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmal or Bell and Hammer
The "Le matre qui Chessboard"	" Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	" Traveller's Dodecahadron or a Voyage round the World.
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" Noughts and Pins	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
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Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kanha Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.
Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonawa.....ditto.....ditto.
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Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.
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Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.
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Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.
For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN KURRACHEE.
MESSRS. ROBERT SMALL & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction (at the office of Messrs. GOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co.) at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, all those extensive eligible BUSINESS PREMISES on the Bunder Road, belonging to MADAME DAVIDSON.
The premises are in close proximity to the Railway Station, and the Scrai—"a place used by Merchants for storing Cotton, Wool and other Merchandize, from Moolten, Khorassan, &c., &c.."
The premises comprise a large, well-built, and airy upper-storied Bungalow at present occupied by the "Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia," at a monthly rental of Rupees 150;—two Godowns capable of holding about 8,500 tons of Merchandize; the whole standing in a large Compound comprising 11,200 square yards. The present income from the premises is Rs. 460 a month, (*which may be considerably increased*).
The premises are held on a lease for 99 years, and are subject to an *annual rental* of Rs. 90. The lease will expire in 1957.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. GOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co., Bunder Road, or to the Auctioneers at the MART.
Auction Mart, Kurrachee, 6th August 1863.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG FOR SALE.
An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,
100 Acres Coffee, one year old.
30 do. do., planted this year.
150 do. do. fine forest.
40 do. Grass land.
Total. 320 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.
The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.
Also, an Estate of about 200 Acres in extent; containing three Lacs of Superior Coffee plants, of which about
100 Acres are in bearing
70 do. will be in bearing next year.
30 do. are forest and Grass land.
Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and tools for 150 men, Bullock Carts and Bullocks.
The elevation of the land is about 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water power sufficient for working Machinery.
For further particulars apply to
Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863. R. DAWBART & Co.

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.
No. 20, Medow Street.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.
(*Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.*)
BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—
FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 4 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian Slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Golosbed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.
FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.
Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS, & Co., beg to draw the new attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Visiting Cards, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	" 90
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	" 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	" 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	" 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	" 40
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	" 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee	" 35
Do. Do. Do. second class	" 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs. 15 to " 30

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to " 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter " 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Briar Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Pencil Cases, and Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Small Boxes, Balls with Corded Silk handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
Answered or detained, forward in Post direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to the Bank, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.
DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.
CASH CREDITS.
On Government Securities 11 per cent.
On other Securities 12 do.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. 1 do. 2s. do.
On demand 1s. 11½d. do.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.
Hours of business 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays 10 to 1 o'clock.
ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 26th October 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
	3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¼d. "
	On Demand		1s. 11½d. "
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
	3 Do.	Do. "	2-54 "
	On Demand	"	2-53 "

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. "
" On demand 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe 1s. 11½d. "
Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand only*, free of interest on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to the Bank, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£844,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0½d. "
2 Do. at	2s.	0¼d. "
1 Do. at	2s.	0 1-16d. "
On Demand (Head Office) at	2s.	"

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs.